



Marker 1 - Union Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown learned that southern troops were approaching Springfield and quickly organized defenses around the square.

Marker 2 - The location of the Methodist Church used by Federal authorities as the city's arsenal. Soldiers and volunteers marched here to receive weapons and ammunition.

Marker 3 - Union Fort No. 4 where two 12 pound howitzers were placed on fabricated carriages that were hastily built the night before the battle.

Marker 4 - Site of the Mary Campbell house, used as a Confederate field hospital during the battle. It was constructed by J. P. Campbell, a founder of Springfield.

Marker 5 - The Battle of Springfield began here as advancing Confederate cavalry clashed with defending Union cavalry. The Confederates took this position and began shelling the town.

Marker 6 - Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown ordered that a dozen houses south and west of Fort No. 4 be burned to deprive the enemy of cover. Residents had only minutes to remove their possessions.

Marker 7 - Union Capt. John Landis and Confederate Maj. Samuel Bowman faced off in front of a 6 pound howitzer. This is the area where the hardest fighting of the day occurred.

Marker 8 - The area known as Dutchtown. At this site was a brick college building being used as a prison. It was taken by Shelby's men and used as a strong-point to fire into the Union lines.

Marker 9 - At this site the men of the 72nd Enrolled Missouri Militia met the Confederates' afternoon attack.

Marker 10 - This point marks the farthest advance of the Confederates into the city. After being routed, the 72nd rallied and pushed the Southerners back.

Marker 11 - Col. Jo Shelby, making one final effort to take Fort No. 4, launched an all-out assault from the west.

Marker 12 - From this position on the morning of January 9, the weary Union defenders watched as the Confederates withdrew east along St. Louis St.